DR. H. B. FRISSELL,

Of Hampton Normal.

DR. RICHARD M'ILWAINE,

Of Hampden-Sidney.

Dr. H. B. Frissell

You have asked me to answer the

question: "Do you think that education

has improved the negro race?" I believe

made by these young women, who have helped their black sisters to lead vir-tuous lives, and have improved the

tious lives, and have improved the

At Hampton, as you know, in the

stitutions into the general public school system of the race is the imperative and immediate duty of those who have the matter in charge."

government to provide adequate schooling for the emancipated negro after the

Virginia have done well in the education of the blacks, probably better than the

FACTS SPEAK

FOR THEMSELVES,

Published Daily and Weekly

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SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1904.

Does Education Help the Negro? We print to-day another series of ters from distinguished educators in Virginia on the subject of negro education School at Hampton, and has given a considerable part of his life to this work; McIlwaine is at the head of Hamp den-Sidney College, and has been engaged most of his life in educational Captain Vawter is at the head of the Miller Manual School and member of the board of visitors of the Negro Normal School in Petersburg; President Johnat the head of the Petersburg School, and is one of the most sensible most highly respected negroes in These men all agree that the negro is benefited by education. But they agree also that he must be educated in morals and manners, as well as in mind. It will take time to work out the problam but the Southern people have never to meet bravely and intelligently every situation that has confronted them, and they will not balk at the negro prob

One mistake that most of us make in this life is that we concern ourselves too We can only take care of the present and attend to the duties of the and do what seems to us to be right and judicious with the lights before us. But if we will meet all our duties in this spirit, we can well afford to leave the results to that divinity which shapes

It is very true that in many instances the results of our labors in behalf of negro education have been most unsatisfactory, not to say discouraging. But as President Johnston says in the conof his article, suppose we had turned the negro loose after the war and left him to take care of himself, without instruction, without attempting to educate the blacks in mind or morals, but tion would have been better than it is?

bare suggestion of such a thing is encouragement in our efforts in the direction of negro training. Dr. Frissell says that "neither Hampton nor Tuskeis able to find any of its graduates and that "so far as is known, no grad-

guilty of the crime against women. There is no argument against facts like 4.5

In a private letter a prominent citizen of Lynchburg says that there is not a lawyer in that city of any standing who coes not believe that the primary election law of January 11, 1904, is unconstitutional, and, therefore, null and void, Section 52 of the new Constitution de-

object, which shall be expressed in its title, nor shall any law be revived or amended with reference to its title, but the act revived, or the section amended, shall be re-enacted and published at this city against such abuses, and it

to this set, nothing is said of primary elections, which is the new object of legislation, and is not germane to chapter 10 of the Code of 1887, "If it was ers from committing like offenses, Let mentioned in the title as primary elec- us see to it that this abuse is stopped. tions," he goes on, "then the act would have two objects, which would still be in violation of section 52 of the Constitution. So it seems that we are in a mudand that to legalize a primary reouires a separate act."

We are undoubtedly in a muddle. This set, whether it be constitutional or not, is not at all clear, and if it remains as it is, there will be much confusion. The Legislature should by all means clear up doubts on this score before it adjourns.

The Inspection System.

We are pleased to hear that a bill is shortly to be offered in the General Assembly to create the office of traveling auditor for the State. We hope that the bill will be introduced, and we hope that it will pass. It is a measure in the right direction, and the pity is that the bill was not taken up and adopted when it was introduced years ago by Senator Glass, of Lynchburg.

Every now and then it crops ou', usually

by accident, that some State official has been faithless to his rust, and has either

The official who knows that he must submit his books to inspection every now and then will have a stimulus to knows that he may go on indefinitely who is never called to account is better than the average run of humanity if he does not fall into loose and careless hablts. We should have the inspection system

in Virginia, because it is business-like; secause the best managed corporations of the country regard such a system as honesty and carelessness. We need it to insure a modern and uniform system of book-keeping in all parts of the State. from the county of Russell that the amounts received on the income tax acof personal taxes. This, to be sure, is are satisfied from all that we have heard hat the system of book-keeping in many of the counties is slipshed and in great need of improvement. Let us have the business affairs of the State conducted in a ubsiness-like manner. If so, our revenues will be greater and there will be fewer occasions for investigation.

Sunday School Music.

At the session meeting in Philadelphia hist week of the County Sabbath School Association, Rev. H. B. Grose, secretary criticised modern Sunday school music.

"It seems almost irreverent," said he are pouring in upon our Sunday schools and it is just as much a crime to teach bymns as to instruct them in wrong doc trines. For the sake of money our pub stuff."

Mr. Grose also showed that many of the so-called original sacred tunes were and the more thou dost yearn for that mere anodifications of such popular airs as "Yankee Dooodle," and "Drink Her Down! Drink Her Down!" one or two a measure' the original. Other instances were cited where choirs were singing halls and similar places of amusement.

That reminds us that on a certain occaing of the Green." They did not get on well, and when the leader inquired wha he trouble was, somebody called his attention to the fact that he had an Englishman (at the organ) trying to play

The fact is that much of the Sunday school music of the day is "rag time," and unworthy to be heard in a holy place. It is strange, indeed, that leaders in Sunlay school work will turn to demoralizing ditties, when the books are full of classic music, grand and beautiful, and in

Illustrations by Children.

In this Sunday's Times-Dispatch we are printing for the first time illustrated esthe work done by the children shows how is of the greatest educational value by offering sufficient incentive to the chilboth the art of composition and of illustwo branches that in the public school of the course. The Times-Dispatch is education of the children of Virginia along lines that offer such pleasant occupation and such prospective reward. Let the children by all means keep on velop a Rudyard Kipling or Charles Dana

The new electric cars on the Main Stree line are beautiful and comfortable, and a great luxury to those who ride in them day after day. But the spitters are determined that they shall not be decent these new cars went on, and we have yet than one a prey to some fifthy spitter.

It is too bad. It is disgraceful that these clean and beautiful cars should be rendered unclean and disgusting by peo ple of filthy habits. There is a law in ought to be enforced, if a few of these Our friend points out that, in the title offenders should be hauled up before Justice Crutchfield and heavily fined they would not be upt to offend again, and the example would probably deter oth-We owe it to ourselves as a decent community.

The Assaults of Satan.

(Selected for The Times-Disputch.) "Touch his bone and his flesh, and he will curse thee to thy face."-Job li:5. Remember that the man here spoken of is "a perfect man, and an upright, and The speaker is satan, who accuses him and works for his downfall.

Of course, we are all fully agreed that there is no devil. That is to be foregranted. It is impossible for us to believe that there is a devil for this reason; Simply because there is nothing devillal in the world. How, then, can there be a devil? Every one is so good; every is so honest; all our habits and all our customs are so transparently beautiful' moral, that it is utterly impossible to believe that there is a devil. Why, then, do we speak of the existence of the devil? Because, alse! on every side there

is so much devilishness!

In this incident it will be our privilege been faithless to here not and has either atolen outright or minopplied public funds. Then there is a great outery and a demand for an investigation. But the remarkable part of it is that these outgress are not heard, nor these demands for investigation, until some official has been caught stealing.

We need in Virginia the proverbial cunce of prevention; we need a system which will investigate in advance and keep public officials up to their duty.

To see the devil twice wrong. Here is a man, called Job, who is chosen as the battle so chosen as the battle so sharply defined. The great contest before us is God against the devil. We have never far from the homestreth as it was when the world was born.

Universal peace seems to be about as far from the homestreth as it was when the world was born.

Warm weather will be here or long, and when it does come it will travel without an overcoat.

Never mind about the snow. Just think of that had about the snow. Just think of that had about the negro is evonomically valueless in proportion as he is educated. The reports of the virginia State Auditor show that the negroes to see the devil twice wrong. Here is a

on his part? Was there nothing on the fann to endure all that the devil can inflict upon him without sustaining him and blessing abundantly his life in the end. It is surely something to be God's proof man; to be called out as the particular man, on whose character, intelligence, grace, patience, fortitude and

faith great results are to be staked. That is the view which we should take the medium through which God is answering the devil's challenge. He may health away, take his trade away, touch his bone and his flesh and see what he

Let us take in this wise the discipline of personal sorrow and individual trial It will help us bear whatever God may send with a more resigned, nay, even a cheerful heart!

only son away, and thou wilt take his religion away," and God has allowed that bear it? There are great stakes pending God said: "He will bear it well, with the said: "He will burn his Bible and cast down his family altar and lose his faith. Who is right?

well, bowing thy poor knees at the same altar, and saying, though it be with gave, and the Lord hath taken away blessed be the name of the Lord," the

heart! Thou needest all the grace treas heart of Christ; but His grace is suf thee, even to overflow, in satisfying abundance,

Could Job now look over the ages that have been healed and comforted by his of life by the grateful memory of his of his long continued and terrible endurance of that permitted visitation. It may be so with thee, poor man! poor next now this shall be to thee a memory in heaven long ages hence, and the thee then a high delight, keen enjoyment,

Who can tell where God's rewards is the measure of His benediction." He is able to give and "to do exceedingly abundantly above all that we can ask or think."

ers. His of course, was a public trial, a tragedy that was wrought out for the penefit of multitudes in all generations. Nevertheless it is literally and pathetical ly true that every man, the poorest and the most obscure, has his readers, fewer in attention

Think you that your children are not taking notice of you, seeing how you bear your temptation, and difficulties Your eldest boy may be kept away from

the table of the Lord, because in your gioom, sorrow, you are as atheistic as Voltaire.

Do you know that your daughter hates church, because her pious father is only plous when it suits him?

You hear your readers: The little Bible of your life is read in your kitchen, in warehouse, and if you do not bear your is there but mockery on earth, laughter in hell?

ment serenely, nobly! May He bless us standing, and the quietness kindred to the calms of God! Help us when death stone and sore illness laid upon the darlhave to sav: Though He slay me, ye will I trust in Him."

That is Christianity, not some elever taphysical points, nor that called "higher criticism," but a noble temper, high behavior, faultiess constancy, invincible fortitude in the hour of trial and in the -----

There is an ex-member of the Legislature of New York who is now one hundred years old, and a committee has been appointed to wait upon him to congratulate him upon his long and useful life, So it is not true that all the good die

One calling himself a philosopher, has said that a man is a fool to drink whiskey before he is fifty years of ageand a fool not to drink it, if he wants itafter reaching that ago.

Colombia, yes, Colombia, Haven't heard anything much from down there lately. Suppose she has abandoned the idea of licking the United States.

Southside Virginia farmers have not that plows have not lost their cunning if there ever comes a thaw. All countries of any consequence are

at all times at war to a greater or less extent. Uncle Sam is still spanking his

Filipino subjects.

The disruption in the Republican party of Virginia has all the appearance of a juvenile farce being enacted in the shed of the barn.

of the blacks.

CRIMINALS IN EACH 100,000.

Literates. Hilterates.
North Atlantic division. 320 423
South Atlantic division. 320 430
South Central division. 317 498
North Central division. 807 820
Western division 542 518

HAS THE NEGRO BEEN IMPROVED BY GIVING HIM EDUCATION?

CAPTAIN C. E. VAWTER, Of the Miller Manual.

PRESIDENT I. H. JOHNSTON,

Of the Petersburg Normal.

of this State, who started out forty year

of this State, who started out forty years ago in complete poverty, have acquired one-twenty-sixth of all the roal estate in Virginia, exclusive of that in towns and cities, and that in the counties east of the Blue Ridge they own one-sixteenth; also that in thirty-throe counties of Tidewater Virginia more than 70 por cent, of the negro farmers own and manage their own land, This increase of land-owning means more self-respecting citizens, more taxes, and an improvement in all that is best.

In a speech at a Hampton meeting in New York city a few evenings since, You Andrew Carnegie compared British 1997. Andrew Carnegie Carne You have asked me to answer the question: "Do you think that education has improved the negro race?" I believe that an educated man is always a botter it an than the same man uneducated, be he black or red or white. Education means to me the training of the head, the hand and the heart, I do not consider a man really educated, be he white or black, who has not had some training along these three lines.

Slavery trained the hand to some extent, and in the best homes the heart was also trained. There came, too, as there olways does through the acquiring of any craft, some training of the head. In our negro public schools we have made tome provision, though a very inadequate one, for head training, and where we have secured good teachers, some training, of the heart, but the training of the land, even such as was given or the plantations, has been left almost entirely neglected. The word education in the Eouth, as in the North, has been wrongly understood as referring only to books. What a man gets from books is a very small part of his real education. Captain Vinver has shown that by the trajining of the head, the heart and the hand at the Miller School, hundreds of white boys have been made of four or five times as much value to themselves and to the communities to which they have gone as they would have been without it. Hampton, I am sure, can make the same showing as regards the blacks. I send you by this mail a copy of a book called "Twentytwo Years" Work at Hampton," which contains short sketches of the lives of hundreds of negro and Indian boys and girls, showing what they have accomplished. Without such education as they received at Hampton they would have been of little service to themselves or to their communities. You will find testimonials in that book from Southern superintendents of schools and from peopue of all classes as to what these young men's lives have meant as teachers, farmers, mechanics, preachers, business men, and as to the good, decent homes made by these young women, who have helped th

A.B. Friends

At Hampton, as you know, in the handry, in the kitchen, on the farm, in the workshops, in the barns, we try to teach every boy and girl who comes to us to work intelligently, regularly, cheerfully. In connection with our work on the farms and in the shops, we take the students into, the laboratory and the school room and teach them the meaning of the things they have seen and done in the shops or the kitchens or on the farm. Perhaps, the best thing about Hampton is its religious training, by which the students learn that service is the greatest thing in the world, and that they must make the ikingdom of God come among their people in better homes. A NEGRO'S VIEW, the greatest thing in the world, and that they must make the kingdom of God come among their people in better homes and purer lives. And they have helped the kingdom of God to come in many a place in the South. Two or three of our students decided to build up a model regre community about a mile outside of Portsmouth, Va., at a place called Mount farmon. There are three hundred and fifty comfortable houses, owned by colored people there to-day. There has never been a saloon in that place and never an arrest. What Dr. Booker Washington. Hampton's most distinguished graduate, has done in helping the people to live pleasantly with their white neighbors, to buy land and establish decent homes, you all know. Through its less prominent graduates, Hampton has done the same thing all through the South. I could tell you of counties where, through the linfluence of these unen and women, crime among the blacks has become almost unknown, where there have been no negroes in the jalls for years at a time. Interesting testimony to this truth comes from a Southern man, Mr. Clarence II. Poe, the editor of the Raleigh Progressive Farmer, who says, in a recent article: "inGustrial education as exemplified in

President I. H. Johnston

To your query, "Has education imtally, morally and spiritually. I am not be said of every individual or every com munity of negroes. There are thousands of exceptions. But considering that when freed he not only lacked the forty acres and a mule, but that his reasoning powers were those of a child, his moral nature undeveloped and his religious worship largely a form, one can arrive at no other enclassing after an investigation of

ture undeveloped and his religious worship largely a form, one can arrive at no other conclusion after an investigation of the facts.

Now what are some of these facts sustained by the most reliable statistics? As soon as the war between the States closed thousands of conscientious, faithful teachers came to the South and soon these were argmented by thousands of faithful southern white teachers supported by local State appropriation who at once set to work to develop the newly made citizen. There was no trouble to get him into school, Mothers, fathers and children all went until they awoke to the realization of the painful fact that some must earn bread while others were going realization of the painful fact that some must earn bread while others were going to school. The mothers and fathers therefore soon left and the children were given the right of way. Since that time colored schools have been generally crowded. This has gone on till negro liliteracy in the South has been reduced to 445 per cent. In Spain the liliteracy is 65 per cent. In Huly 38 per cent. This comparison speaks well not only for the goodness of heart of the whites of this country, but for the teachableness of the negro.

till now we have in round numbers 30.000 teachers, 1,200 doctors, 200 lawyers, 240 graduates of theological seminaries, 2,400 teachers, 1,200 doctors, 200 lawyers, 2,50 graduates of theological seminaries, 2,400 graduates from colleges, to say nothing of the tens of thousands who have gone out from our normal and high schools and entered all the avenues of industry opened to negroes. These have doubless had much to do with the publication of 600 books and 200 newspapers, and the taking out of 400 patents by negroes. It is natural, too, to suppose that the 250,000 country and city homes owned by negrees, with but 18,000 mortgaged, are largely in the hands of those who have been to school. It is hardly presumption to say that the 1,650,901 negro tenants in the South not only pay the taxes on their rented farms and lots, but that they have added greatly to the financial growth of the South as a result of skillful training in our schools. These statements are strengthened by the knowledge that 37 per cent, of the negroes are engaged in

burdens they had to bear, the people of Virginia have done well in the education of the blacks, probably better than the people of any other Southern State. Yet, in spite of all that has been done, probably not more than a quarter of the negro children of the State receive more than four or five months' schooling. Seven or eight months out of schooling. Seven or eight months out of schooling. Seven or eight months out of schooling of the over one-fourth of the teachers provided by the State at salaries of from fifteen to twenty-five dollars a month for these four or five months are at all adequately prepared to teach the schools. More than this, the course of study pursued in the public schools of the State teaches nothing about cooking or sewing or about plants, animals or soils. Yet, that even this poor teaching of a poor course of study for a very few months in the year has resulted in good can be clearly proven. In certain of the counties where there are the best negro schools, it can be shown that no negro has gore to the penitentiary for a period of five years at a time; that the relations between the whites and blacks are of the best, and that the self-respect and land-holding of the negro are increased. Neither Hampton nor Tuskeges is able, to find any of itz graduates behind the bars or convicted of crime. So far as is known no graduate of either institution has ever been guilty of the crime against women. Young negroes often claim to have been graduated from Hampton when they have only been therefor a few days or months.

Of the negro prisoners in 1890 (the 1000 census figures on crime are not yet available), less than one-tenth had trades and less than two-fifths were able to read or write. Mr. Clarence H. Poe, in, the article already referred to, submits the following table, complied from the census of 1890, which shows the watefactory results of even our noor education of the blacks.

CRIMINALS IN EACH 100,000. ing out of the patterns by negroes. It is mountry and city homes owned by negroes, with but 18,000 mortgaged, are largely in the hands of those who have been to school. It is hardly presumption to say that the 1,050,501 negro tenants in the South not only pay the taxes on their rented farms and lots, but that they have added greatly to the financial growth of the South as a result of skillful training in our schools. These statements are strengthened by the knowledge that 37 per cent. of the negros are engaged in gainful pursuits (as against 30 per cent. of the negros are illiterate.

Let us consider our own State, Virginia, where the school system is considered the heat and the people most liberal in expenditures for education. Here the negro owns 1,13,622 acres of land, or more than fitty thousand acres a year. His real and personal property was assessed at \$17,550,00 in 1902, or an increase of \$505,000 over 1901. It is hardly an accident that in a State where is to be found the best educations system in the South, and the most liberal returnent of the negro population, he should possess the most taxabile property. In Richmond the negro population, he should possess the most taxabile property. In Richmond the negro population, he should possess the most taxabile property. In Richmond the negro population, he should possess the most taxabile property. In Richmond the negro population, he should possess the most taxabile property. In Richmond the negro population, he should possess the most taxabile property. In Richmond the negro population, he should possess the most taxabile property in the should possess the needs of the care that from the enterprise and, to the fact that from the sent part of the negro population, he should possess the needs of the negro population, he should possess the needs of the negro population, he should possess the needs of the negro population, he should possess the needs of the

houses and lands, these educated negroes have learned that the center and fountain head of our elvilization is the home, and so, whether his home is away off in the backwoods or on a busy city thoroughfare, he is quietly erecting his family altar, and from these homes will come a stronger and better generation. Such people are little seen and seldom heard of by the whites, who are being constantly josted by the rude, the boisterous and the criminal classes that are ever offensively present.

With more intelligent and moral preachers better forms of worship have been adopted in nearly all our churcher. Any one who visited a negro church just after the civil war and compares the present forms with those of that period cannot full to see that there is less of mere emotion and physical demonstration and mora of thoughtful attention by the people. He will see, too, that there is more of good sense and general intelligence on the part of the prescher. The fact is that in many churches if you were to shut your cyes you would scarcely know you were in a negro house of wership.

Immoral practices that were counten-

to shut your eyes you would scarcely know you were in a negro house of worship.

Immoral practices that were countenanced then by preacher and people are now the cause of splits in churches, and bring the offender into popular disfavor. These are the strongest evidences of a moral awakening and effort on the part of the more intelligent to correct evils that they know should not be countenanced in decent society.

These, to a negro, are strongest proofs that education has improved bim, and I think, Mr. Editor, they will commend themselves to your judgment. In the education of the negro greater results ought not to be expected than in the education of any other race. The negro is yet an infant in elvilization; some are more precedous than others, but the masses are being slowly developed and will in due time fill the place God has designed for them. The whole problem resolves itself into an ethical one, "Is it right to give the man with a black skin a chance to develop himself for the duties civilization has imposed upon him?"

At the close of the war in 1865 grave doubts were expressed as to the educational possibilities of the negro. Those who opposed his education held that his intellect was too feeble for him to be materially benefited by attempts to educate him. Dr. W. H. Ruffner, first Superintendent of Public Instruction in the State, one of the noblest and ablest men the State has produced, pointed out that this view was out of harmony with the common sense of mankind, Said he, "Men are constantly engaged in training and improving dogs, horses and all other domestic animals; and whether these animals are for service or amusement, they are all rendered more valuable by careful training. And what is agriculture and mais are for service or amissment, they are all rendered more valuable by careful training. And what is agriculture and horticulture but education of plants and vegetables!" Said he further, "All admit practically the value of instruction with regard to the human beings about them. The disposition to teach the ignorant is one which is always exhibited by all human beings, and which strengthens in every man in proportion to his culture of mind and heart."
But if any still doubt whether the ne-

of mind and heart."
But if any still doubt whether the ne-gro race has been improved by educa-tion let him imagine if he can what the South would be to-day if, after the liber-South would be to-day if, after the liberation of the slaves, no schools had been opened and no missionaries sent to curb and restrain the hot blood of the new chizen to whom liberty meant license and freedom exemption from law. Idleness, vice and crime, now entirely two provident, would then have been the rule, and one's life and property, would nowhere

of Stolendon OBLIGATIONS OF

BOTH RACES, I beg to say in reply to your question that education has greatly improved the

I beg to say in reply to your question that education has greatly improved the negro notwithstanding the fact that his education during the past forty years has been attended with much that has injured him and greatly hindered him. For instance, his education along the line of voting has hurt him immensely. It made him think that he was something when he was nothing. It gave him certain white men for leaders and advisers, who trained him for their own solfish purpose, along the avenues of hate toward those who were and are his best friends. Many of his public school teachers helped on in this education of race hatred. Again the filse notion of social equality brought to him by good, honest, conscerated, but misguided teachers from the North did him incalculable harm. Again when these teachers from the North did him incalculable harm. Again when these teachers from the North did him incalculable harm. Again when these teachers from the North undertook the job of teaching the negro, the Southern whites withdrew, and after paying their legal proportion for the negro schools cared but little what became of it, and as a result from being mutually helpful the two races joined in being mutually helpful the live races joined in being mutually hestille.

cat living, to respect first and above all things themselves and their rade, and to try to be, not a white man, but an honest, self-respecting near. Finally, they are taught to respect and have good will and not hatred for the race that is necessarily dominant in the state and nation and that furnishes the means for their will.

and that furnishes the means for their uplift.

A far better day is dawning for the negro in the South and the Southern whites are looking more carefully into his needs and will cease to leave the training of those who are to live with them, to others who do not understand the negro, and who with the best of purposes often lend him along lines that give him aspiration that he can never attain unto and that ruin his life. May the white man see his hurden and take it up, to faithfully bear it, and may the black man see his burden and patiently carry it. When we do this all race hatred will be gone, and each race in its own proper sphere will become helpful to the other. Then both can lay their burdens down and rejoice in a reconciliation that is from above.

Cestante

THE NEGRO IS IMPROVABLE.

Dr. Richard McIlwaine

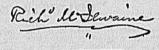
In reply to the inquiry: "Do you think

that education has improved the negro race?" I would say that in my opinion the negro race as a whole, has had very little "education" in the technical and usual sense of that term. They have had schools, but with rare exceptions nothing about them to inspire respect or awaken inspiration. So, too, they have had (cachers, but in a multitude of cases incompetents in qualification and weak in morals, whose example and influence have not been salutary. Perhaps no one is to blame for this, because under our conditions for the past forty years the best has been done for them that the circumstances admitted, and it is hoped that improvement, both in teachers and school facilities, is being gradually and stricly made. Where they have been educated under helpful surroundings and instruction, there seems little reason to don! instruction, there seems little reason to doubt that they have been benefited and better prepared for the work of life, and many of them for a higher sphere of activity than they could otherwise have

many of them for a higher sphere of activity than they sould otherwise have
reached.

That the negro as a race is improvable will not be denied by those who know
what he was when he landed on these
shores and what he had become before
his emaneipation in 1865. He had received an industrial, moral and social
citication which transformed him from
a savage into a reasonable being, filling
his place well and usefully in society as
it was then constituted. It seems, therefore, that he had greatly improved under the benign influences of slavery with
its regulative, instructive, and stimulating agency. Why should we doubt that
under new conditions the baleful influences which afflicted and perverted him
for many years after emancipation having been withdrawn, with the substituition of truer ideals and his adjustment to
his proper place in the social fabric having been secured, he will go on to improve
and develop in those qualities which are
essential to the worthy citizen and man'
As a fact, a large portion of the negro
race in Virginia are leading quiet, honest, useful lives. They are industrious, frugal, respectful in their bearing, law

abiding, acquiring property, solicitous for the welfare of their children and doing the best they can under their circumare white men of better lineage, surrounded by more healthful influences, educated under happier auspices, who are guilty of deeds of violence and atrocity, true types of the people from whom they are sprung. Nor can it be dealed that there are not a few communities in Virginia where the negroes outnumber the whites, in which the people as a whole are more virtuous, more law-abiding, more industrious, more contented and happy, and doing far more for the honor and advancement of the Commonwealth than some other communities composed wholly, or almost wholly, of whites, Statistics show this beyond contradiction. It is also true that there are many thousand of the black race in the Southern States who have reached a higher plane in all the elements that constitute good and useful citizenship than similar numbers of white men scattered all over the country, and who are found in considerable aggregates in some sections. Why, then, if we do not despair of the uplifting of these whites and their children under wholesome educative influences, then, if we do not despair of their children under wholesome educative influences, should we despair of the improvement of the negroes? It is pretty certain that something of material value has already been done for the latter. Let the good work go on!



Church Hill W. C. A.

meeting Tuesday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the home, No. 2006 East Franklin Street.

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